

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES—FIFTY.

50c. per square line for display.
25c. per square line for classified columns.
50c. per square line for reading notices.
Advertising can be canceled at any time.
No discount for time or space.
Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/4 inches long;
seven columns to the page.
Sample copies mailed free on request.

JOHN McLELLAN, Editor.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 9, 1907.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The New Jersey National Guard has applied to the War Department for horses for its service, the same to be charged to the militia allotment of the State, but the Department holds that under the law battery horses can neither be issued nor sold to States.

If the President stands pat on the Secretary of Agriculture's decision that nothing is whisky but the old-fashioned pot-distilled article, it spells as much loss to the "blenders" and "rectifiers" as an appraisal of the railroads does to the stock-gamblers.

Like the stamp tax the Pure Food Law has the rare merit of being self-operative. There has been the most marked change in the appearance of the ketchup, jams, pickles, sirups and preserves exposed for sale, and in the labels on the canned goods. No retailer will allow himself to become liable to prosecution by offering goods that are objectionable to the law.

Unaccountably, the Government is having trouble to get a sufficiency of Assistant Surgeons for the Army. For some reason the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant does not appeal to the young graduates of medical colleges. There are now 33 vacancies to be filled, but young doctors are not showing the hoped for interest in the examinations.

Cuban law has one curious feature, which, however, follows the general practice in Latin countries. Whenever a fire occurs in a town the police at once arrest the owner of the property, and hold him till he can prove his innocence. This seems harsh, but it has a basis of reason. Most fires result from negligence, running all the way to criminal and a man on whose premises a fire occurs which may injure or destroy lives, or whose negligence serves to hold to strict account. We should have far fewer fires in this country if this practice were followed.

The wholesale liquor dealers are moving in force upon the President to secure a modification of the rule that the only whisky that is made by the old process. They claim that their "compounds" or "blends" have by usage and popular acceptance become just as much whisky as any other. There is very much in what they say. Fully 95 per cent. of the liquor drunk in this country is made of Florida alcohol, and that is what substantially every man expects to get when he calls for "whisky." Only a very small proportion of drinkers know or care very much whether the stuff they get is "whisky" in the view of the Department of Agriculture or not.

Gov. Hughes continues to manifest himself to the approval of the people of New York. James Gallagher, William Sybert and Albert Harrig, three wealthy men, who have been stealing very liberally of the State timber in the Adirondacks, have fallen under the penalty of the law, and are now trying to escape justice. They have an influential coterie working for them, and recently sent their friends to the Forest Commissioner with an offer of \$25,000 if the cases against them were dismissed. The Forest Commissioner referred the matter to the Governor, who decisively negatived the proposal, and ordered the proceedings to be continued, even to criminal prosecution, which, if successful, will land the thieves in jail.

Appropos of the present remarkable revival of interest in our waterways, the statistics show that the total export of our domestic products to foreign parts amounts to 21,000,000 tons, which is, after all, less than passes thru the Detroit River in the eight months that it is open to traffic. The amount carried on the Hudson River is greater even than this, and the Monongahela, of which only a small number of people have ever heard, carries nearly one-third as much tonnage as we send abroad. The average cost of moving freight by railway in this country is \$5.22 per ton per mile, while it is only \$1.15 on the Great Lakes and a little more on the canals. Boats carrying 2,700 tons go from Duluth to Buffalo in three and a half days at a cost of \$120 a day, or \$0.15 per ton per mile. On our 18,000 miles of navigable rivers we are carrying more than all Europe on her 80,000 miles of waterways of various types. What a stupor this most is the coal trade from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, where a steamer will take a load of 32 barges, carrying 600,000 bushels of coal, and make the trip in 15 days. To deliver this amount would take 100 flat trains of 16 cars each, and they would have to work nearly all summer. The river is said to save in freight on each cargo \$160,000.

REORGANIZING THE ARTILLERY.

The artillery branch of the Army is never allowed a rest. The reorganization of the Army in 1904 tore it up far worse than any other branch. The regiments were abolished for what the wisecracks of the War Department insisted were the most sufficient reasons, and the whole outfit—big guns and little, siege, seacoast and field guns—were made into a corps, with no larger organization in it than a battery, and all commanded by a Brigadier-General.

There were to be 14 Colonels, 13 Lieutenant-Colonels, 39 Majors, and 195 each of Captains, First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants; 21 Sergeants-Major of the First Class, and 27 of the second class, with one Electrician Sergeant for each coast battery. There were to be 30 batteries of field artillery and 126 batteries of seacoast artillery, with 10 bands.

Everybody outside of the Army, and most of those in it thought the scheme crude and unwise, but those mysterious movers in the War Department, who seem to think that any change is progress, and spend their days in devising methods, manners and uniforms which shall be different from those adopted by experience, got in their felt work, and Congress was persuaded to order the change. Now we are to have another upheaval. All at once the tireless remodelers have discovered that there is an essential difference between the guns, drill, duties, and sphere of action of the seacoast and field batteries. In the old days we got along fairly well by dividing the artillery into heavy and light. Two companies in each regiment were made light batteries. They were composed of light, active, young men, full of mettle and dash, who knew how to take care of horses, and had a taste for roughing it. They were drilled to perfection, and the maneuvers of a light battery were intended to have all the dash of cavalry, united with the deadliness of infantry fire. The remaining 10 companies were heavier, more solid men of the grenadier type. They were drilled as heavy infantry, in addition to their special work with the big guns.

The new high-power artillery, the disappearing guns, the complicated machinery of cannon of 12 or 14 inches caliber and 12 miles range have made a still wider separation between the two branches of artillery than ever before. The siege and seacoast artillerymen have even less connection with the light artillerymen than the latter have with the infantry and cavalry. The heavy artillery of today will have precious little time to daily round with a musket. All his time and abilities are required to learn the care and management of those wonderful big cannon turned out from the factories. If he is to be entrusted with firing a shot costing \$500 at a mark 12 miles distant, he must put all the energy he is gifted with into the study and practice of long range marksmanship. He must also be a good deal of a machinist, be well acquainted with the theory and practice of mines and torpedoes, have more than a smattering of electricity, and be well up in the care of that composition of most ticklish uncertainty, smokeless powder. It will be seen that he and his officers must be of entirely different cast of mind from those who can hitch up a battery inside of 20 seconds, and within two minutes be on top of rough hill filling all the country in front with shrapnel and canister.

The system which is now to go into effect will put the field batteries back into regiments of two battalions of three batteries each, while the seacoast batteries will retain their present organization. As far as possible, the officers will be allowed to select which branch of the Army they will cast their lot with.

The main criticism is as to why this obvious and manifest distinction was not given proper consideration in the reorganization made six years ago, and thus be avoided another tearing up just as the artillery was getting fairly settled down again.

The worst feature of these repeated upheavals is the injury to the esprit de corps. Every other Nation in the world carefully preserves the continuity and history of the units of its army. In the British Army the regiments have been kept substantially intact ever since their organization, sometimes 250 years. The Royal Scots and Coldstream Guards Regiments date back to 1660. The history of every battle and skirmish the regiments have taken part in is carefully preserved, and every man in the regiment is made to feel that he has some share in all this and that he is not only helping maintain the regiment's glorious traditions, but adding to them for the benefit of those who shall come after. Kipling expresses this in his saying that the first duty in instructing a recruit is to "teach him what a holy thing the regiment is." This makes all the sentiment about the regimental colors and is usually believed to be invaluable in the proper formation and management of a body of fighting men. We have absolutely lost all the benefit of this in our Army by this continual tinkering at reorganization and lack of permanency. There is a dim tradition that one of the batteries of the Regular Army is a lineal descendant of the splendid battery which Alexander Hamilton organized for the Revolutionary War, but few know what battery can claim such honor. Those batteries and regiments which took such creditable parts in the war of 1812, that with Mexico, the civil war and the splendid achievements in the Indian wars and other struggles have little to recall their history to their members; and we are thus losing what should be one of the best incentives to the soldiers.

Senator Sumner in one of his many ill-advised moments insisted upon obliterating the names of battles from the regimental flags, and the constant

unwise and experimental tinkering with the Army organizations has been sadly destructive of all esprit de corps. How ill-advised most of these changes have been is shown by the constant and very provoking tendency to go back in a few years to something which has been hastily and wrongfully abandoned a few years before.

The thing ought to stop abruptly and decisively by making every effort to restore historical organizations, give them a just pride in their history and continue them substantially according to the original organizations. This will not be in any manner obstructive of progress and it will be an immense gain in the cultivation of a proper spirit of pride in every soldier in the organization in which he serves.

THE STATUE OF GEN. McLELLAN.

Last week saw a superb statue to Major-Gen. George B. McClellan unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the city of Washington in the presence of the President of the United States, all the high officials and the Diplomatic Corps and of a large throng of veterans representing all the armies of the Union.

Whatever just criticism may be made as to General McClellan it must be admitted that he had one great quality of leadership. He impressed himself most powerfully upon the men whom he commanded and his name was for the first something to conjure with among the men who formed that magnificent body of fighting men, the Army of the Potomac. It cannot be taken away from General McClellan that he organized the Army of the Potomac into the finest fighting machine that the world had ever seen; that he cared for it and provided for it with the highest ability, and that he everywhere impressed upon its members the fact that he was deeply concerned as to its every interest, watchful of every man and organization and untiring in his efforts in its behalf. He took the discouraged and defeated regiments after the disaster of Bull Run, organized them into Brigades, Divisions and Corps, selected Commanders judiciously, infused into them organization, hope, pride and confidence, and made of them really an army. This was never forgotten by them, and in spite of his ill-success in bringing to them the complete triumph which they had sanguinely hoped for, he retained a high place in their affection and confidence and to the last they sanguinely hoped that he would lead them to complete victory. For this he deserves the monument which has been erected to him and which will be a perpetual reminder of his success as an organizer and the inspiration that he infused into those whom he commanded.

DEATH OF LIZABETH TURNER.

Not the death of a Commander-in-Chief even will bring more sorrow to the hearts all over the country than that of Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, who died at Andersonville, April 26, while engaged in the performance of her work there. For 40 years Mrs. Turner was actively, energetically and most ably connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and every one of those 40 years has brought forth an unusual volume of good work for the benefit of the Order and the veterans and their dependents. It is hard to say what was the predominant factor in "Elizabeth's" make-up, whether striking executive ability, unflinching sweetness and gentleness, or earnestness in the cause which she loved. She came of the best old fighting stock of the wars of the country; was a widow when the rebellion broke out, but devoted herself heart and soul to the cause of the Union and afterward to that of the men who had saved the Union. She was among the founders of the Woman's Relief Corps, and nobody in that noble organization did more than she to win for it the proud position it occupies as the first and best of women's organizations in the world. Many years ago she took up the work of beautifying and preserving the site of the prison pen at Andersonville, which came to the W. R. C. as a present from the Department of Georgia, G. A. R., and devoted herself to that work with her phenomenal energy and practical ability. The very much that has been done to appropriately mark Andersonville and preserve its features is to a large extent her work, and she spared no sacrifices of herself or her time in it. She will be mourned from one end of the land to the other.

PROHIBITION IN OKLAHOMA.

The prohibitionists won a decided victory in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

The section required by the enabling act (of Congress), providing prohibition in the Indian Territory for at least 21 years, was adopted as a section of the Constitution.

The manufacturing, selling, giving away or advertising of any liquors for sale or the conveying of liquor into the Territory is made punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 and imprisonment of not less than 30 days.

The Legislature may provide for establishing dispensaries in incorporated towns of 2,000 inhabitants or more for the sale of liquors for medical purposes or for industrial purposes, the alcohol to be denatured by some process approved by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The liquor may also be sold to scientific institutions, universities and colleges.

Apothecaries may purchase liquor after making bond to the amount of \$100 as a guarantee that they will not dispose of the liquors except in compounding prescriptions. No sale can be made except upon the sworn statement of the applicant in writing setting forth the purpose for which the liquor is to be used. Each sale must be registered.

Physicians who prescribe liquor unlawfully may be punished by \$200 fine or 30 days imprisonment.

The manager of any agency who wrongfully sells liquor shall be punished by imprisonment for a year and a day.

Upon the admission of Oklahoma in-

to the Union these provisions are immediately enforceable.

BLACKFOOT INDIAN RESERVATION.

Congress recently authorized the survey and sale of lands in the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. This reservation contains over one million and a half acres, and embraces the northwestern portion of the State of Montana. It lies along the eastern slope of the Continental Divide and embraces the source of the great Milk River. It is partly wooded and is interspersed with lakes and streams, and in its western portion is rugged and picturesque. It is traversed by the Great Northern Railway.

The surveying and subdivision of these lands will require the establishment of over 5,000 miles of public land lines and will employ a large number of expert surveyors, probably 50 or more working simultaneously throughout the ensuing summer.

Upon the recommendation of Commissioner Ballinger of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the survey be made by experienced engineers detailed from the Geological Survey to service in the General Land Office.

It is thought possible to prosecute a contour survey of this reservation at the same time the sectional subdivisions are being made, which will, to a great extent, facilitate the work of classification, appraisal, irrigation and allotment to the Indians required by the statute. The surveys may not be completed before the Summer of 1908, and the allotments to the Indians will be made after the lands have been surveyed. Since these allotments must be made by agents in the field, it is probable that at the work of making them will consume another Summer. The lands remaining unallotted must then be classified and the non-mineral lands appraised by a commission of three persons appointed by the President.

The lands will be classified as agricultural lands of the first class, agricultural lands of the second class, grazing lands, timber lands, and mineral lands. After the lands have been classified and appraised they will become subject to disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, mineral and town site laws at not less than their appraised value, but the lands classified as timber lands must be sold to the highest bidder at not less than \$5.00 per acre.

Such portion of these lands as may be found under practicable irrigation projects may be reserved and disposed of under the provisions of the Reclamation Act and a preferred right to use available water for irrigation purposes is reserved by the Statute to the Indians and others.

JUSTICE TO THE ITALIANS.

Antonia Zucca strongly protests against classing all South Italians, and especially Sicilians, as more than usually predisposed to crime, and gives an ingenious explanation in which he illustrates the processes of the police and justice in that country. He says:

In justice to the Sicilian colony I must say that although larger than any other colony it is for the most part composed of industrious, honest and law-abiding citizens. The so-called Mafia exists only in a small number of immigrants of the worst class, who, after having served terms in the Italian penitentiaries feel themselves unsafe to remain in Italy, and, eluding the vigilance of the immigration authorities, land in this country, where, owing to freedom and personal liberty, such criminals easily work to the detriment of the larger number and good class of such colony. In Italy such criminals are in the clutches of the law and are never left alone. They are under the constant watch of the police, who are after them day and night; their movements are watched, and they are not allowed to go out after a certain hour. If a policeman, who has the authority to ask admittance to the houses of such criminals at any hour after sunset until midnight, should find a criminal not at home, that man would be arrested on sight and again prosecuted. This is the reason why such men leave Italy for America, where they know they will not be bothered by the police.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S SIDE.

There are two sides to every question, and the Standard Oil Company makes an apparently fair defense against the charges upon which it was recently convicted in Chicago. The special offense upon which the jury found the company guilty on 1,443 counts was that of having secured rebates on oil shipped from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis. The Standard Oil Company says that there was much competition in the business of transporting the oil between those two points, and the Chicago & Alton asked for part of the business, offering transportation at the prevailing rates of six cents a hundred. The offer was accepted and the business divided. It appeared, however, that the Chicago & Alton was a reorganized road, and that its predecessor had published 18 cents a hundred as the oil rate. This rate had gone into desuetude, but its formal revocation and necessary publication had been overlooked by the new company's managers. It was upon this technicality that the company was convicted, and rendered liable to fines aggregating \$22,360,000. The Standard Oil Company protests that this is a mere technicality, without justice or reason; that no other manufacturer was shipping oil between these two points, and consequently no injustice could have been done him. Therefore, there was no motive for violating the law. If this be true, as stated, it would seem that the onus should rather be upon the Chicago & Alton Railroad than upon the company, since it was the road's fault that the publication of the rate had not been made.

Temperance keeps on making rapid progress in Kentucky. Now 95 of the 119 Counties in the State have gone dry.

PRaise FOR THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

In General Orders, No. 18, Department Commander P. H. Coney, of Kansas, says:

"The National Tribune, of Washington, D. C., is now entering upon its 26th year of continuous and effective service for the veterans of the war of the rebellion and their widows and orphans. It has signally helped in securing every measure of justice to them which now appears upon the statute books of the United States, and deserves the appreciation and gratitude of the veterans and their relatives everywhere for its faithful and indefatigable service. Besides this, it is the only paper in the country devoted to the history of the war and to educating the public mind to an appreciation of the services and sacrifices of those who saved the Nation's existence in its most critical period. Wherever it is taken and read it makes friends for the Union soldier. Therefore, every effort should be made to increase its circulation and enlarge its readers. In addition to all this, The National Tribune has the fullest, the clearest, the most unbiased and interesting presentation of the news at the National Capital of any paper in the country. It devotes itself to presentations of men and things at Washington by the ablest and best-informed writers in the country, and it confidently claims to have no rival in the quality and reliability of its information as to what is happening and proposed to happen in the National Capital. Every one who reads it is kept up to date on this exceedingly interesting point. The comrades are urged to form clubs, and subscribe for this devoted friend and champion of our comrades and dependents at the citadel of our Nation. It is our watch sentinel and deserves our support."

THE FIRST PURE-FOOD LAW.

The packers did not, they might have said in deprecation that they were only obeying the injunctions of Moses to the Israelites in the first pure-food law, as set forth in Deuteronomy. In the 21st verse of the 17th chapter it is laid down:

"Ye shall not eat of anything that dieth of itself; thou shalt give it unto the stranger that is in thy gates, he may eat it or thou mayest sell it unto an alien."

Henri Watterson is one of the most fascinating political prophets. We do not recall any of his prophecies that came true, but he is none the less fascinating for all that. He makes his prophecies in such pleasant, forceful English, he gives so many lively reasons that at least sound as if they might be good, that one likes to hear him prophesy. He says that months ago he picked out Gov. Hughes for the nominee, and—

"I met Governor (then Mr.) Hughes familiarly in Providence during the 1906 commencement of Brown University. He impressed me as a fine type of the New England American in the prime of his powers, unaffected and sturdy, with a charming twinkle of dry humor. At the time I said to him: 'When you get to Albany give your days and nights to a close study of the career of Samuel J. Tilden, because you will stand in precisely the relation to the President as Tilden stood to the Republican side which Mr. Tilden stood on the Democratic side in 1876. The issue which made Tilden the Democratic Governor made him the Democratic Presidential nominee. The issue which is going to make you a Republican Governor will make you the Republican nominee for President. They will be the same. You will win, and they will not want you for Governor. But they'll have to take you. The issue of the time and the situation of the party will force them.'"

And let thy sweet shade fall
In tenderest grace of soul and form
On Memory's altar—
A shadow, and yet all."

The Kansas courts have decided that in the case of a baby whose career in life is started in an incubator, the child belongs legally to the mother and not to the owner of the machine. The particular case which brought forth this decision was that of a mother who, being told the tiny bit of humanity to which she had given birth belonged to the County, sign away her right to it. The woman who thus became legal possessor of the child started the breath of life in it by putting it in an incubator, and exhibited the baby to the world as her own. It proved to be a most profitable investment. The baby thrived in its little glass-covered home, and its new owner became very much attached to it. But when its real mother learned the true state of affairs she naturally wanted the baby, too, and she brought suit to recover her child. The lower courts decided that the child belonged to the owner of the incubator, but after a fight of two years the highest legal authority decided in favor of flesh and blood against that of glass and water, and the true mother got her baby.

The residents of Brantford, Conn., where it is said the telephone was developed, have raised \$4,000 to erect a monument to Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of that modern assistant in the strenuous life. A large part of the money was raised by private subscription, and the erection of the monument will prove that men great in science do not always have to wait until they are dead before they are honored.

Department Commander P. H. Coney, of Kansas, does not propose to allow the soldiers' preference law, which he got thru the Legislature last Winter, to become a dead letter by any means. He and his Judge Advocate, Conrad T. H. Grosham, have been to Wichita, Kan., to investigate the course of Mayor Graham in declining to appoint veterans to office. Mayor Graham says that he has not refused, but, on the other hand, has already appointed one veteran as weighmaster and another Sanitary Officer, and is considering the applications of others.

Ostrich farming has come to stay in Arizona, where the climate seems all that a high-class ostrich can desire. There are 1,500 of the birds now in the country, most of them in the Salt River Valley. They are such paying propositions that a pair at four years of age is valued at \$300.

The actress Mabelle Gilman, who is supposed to be responsible for the domestic unhappiness of Mrs. William Corey and the cause of her divorce from her husband, the wealthy steel man, has returned to this country with 15 trunks filled with the trousseau for the much talked of wedding. It is said that one of Miss Gilman's dresses alone cost \$10,000, and is a creation of Worth's. The former star of "The Belle of New York," etc., has stated that she will wed Mr. Corey on May 13, in New York City, and Mr. Corey has admitted that this is a fact. Mr. J. B. Corey, the wealthy old bank president and coal king, who is an uncle of the prospective bridegroom and who has been the latter's guardian since he was a child, is reported to have shed tears when he heard that the actress was really in this country and the wedding undoubtedly on. He predicts all sorts of trouble for his nephew as a result of the marriage, but when he has tears, or threats, or the most dismal forebodings of evil ever moved a man who had made up his mind to marry a woman?



The very comfortable fortune of \$185,000 which Thomas Bailey Aldrich, poet and writer, left his family, has opened the eyes of people to the fact that a poet may not be such a bad business man after all. While the foundation of Mr. Aldrich's fortune is said to have been a very nice little sum of money bequeathed him by an admiring friend many years ago, yet his wise handling of the earnings from his literary work showed that he possessed excellent business ability. When one looks over the field of modern poets, the conclusion must be reached that from a purely money point of view writing poetry pays very well if the poet possesses the common sense of Mr. Aldrich. Of all our poets Mr. Aldrich was really poor, and his well-known weakness, inemperance, was supposed to be the largely the cause of his poverty. Conditioned by the fact that Mr. Aldrich made very good incomes from his poetry, and each left a comfortable fortune at death. In England Shakespeare was a successful business man, and Mr. Aldrich was a poet who was not a failure. Sir Walter Scott would have left a handsome fortune but for his unfortunate marriage. Mr. Aldrich was a poet who was not a failure. Mr. Aldrich was a poet who was not a failure.

Appropos of poets, and of Whittier in particular, a pretty little story is told of that early love affair whose course was so rough and stormy. The poet, in sequence a bachelor to the day of his death. At 20 Whittier fell in love with a sweet girl of 15, gentle Evelyn Bray, the daughter of a successful shipmaster. In that happy season the poet met the fancies of the young ever turn to thoughts of love, the two met, and a mutual attachment immediately sprang up between them. Evelyn was a sweet, pretty as the wild flowers she loved to wear in her sunny hair, and the poet heart of young Whittier revealed in her gentle charms of mind and person. But alas, their happiness was but short-lived, for the shipmaster was worldly minded, and his favorite pastime was to sit in his big armchair, after the fashion of the day, and tell the story of his daughter upon the piano and sing the sweet songs of that period. Young Whittier's parents, on the contrary, were of the severest sect of Quakers, and looked upon music as an invention of the evil one, and when they heard that Evelyn Bray played on the piano that was enough for them. Poor Whittier was left with such a bitter experience, and Evelyn with the only thing in his mind for them to do was to deliberately sacrifice their love on the altar of filial duty. So poor Whittier, the boy poet, and the gentle Evelyn, met twice in the following 52 years. On the occasion of a class reunion of the Harvard Academy in 1876, the two met for the last time on earth. The rose had faded from Evelyn's cheek, and Time had left his marks on both in whitening hair and wrinkled face, but their eyes told the story of that immortal love which had never changed or grown old. Going back to his home, Whittier, who knew he would never see Evelyn again, wrote these lines:

"Look forth once more thru space and time,
And let thy sweet shade fall
In tenderest grace of soul and form
On Memory's altar—
A shadow, and yet all."

The Kansas courts have decided that in the case of a baby whose career in life is started in an incubator, the child belongs legally to the mother and not to the owner of the machine. The particular case which brought forth this decision was that of a mother who, being told the tiny bit of humanity to which she had given birth belonged to the County, sign away her right to it. The woman who thus became legal possessor of the child started the breath of life in it by putting it in an incubator, and exhibited the baby to the world as her own. It proved to be a most profitable investment. The baby thrived in its little glass-covered home, and its new owner became very much attached to it. But when its real mother learned the true state of affairs she naturally wanted the baby, too, and she brought suit to recover her child. The lower courts decided that the child belonged to the owner of the incubator, but after a fight of two years the highest legal authority decided in favor of flesh and blood against that of glass and water, and the true mother got her baby.

The residents of Brantford, Conn., where it is said the telephone was developed, have raised \$4,000 to erect a monument to Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of that modern assistant in the strenuous life. A large part of the money was raised by private subscription, and the erection of the monument will prove that men great in science do not always have to wait until they are dead before they are honored.

Department Commander P. H. Coney, of Kansas, does not propose to allow the soldiers' preference law, which he got thru the Legislature last Winter, to become a dead letter by any means. He and his Judge Advocate, Conrad T. H. Grosham, have been to Wichita, Kan., to investigate the course of Mayor Graham in declining to appoint veterans to office. Mayor Graham says that he has not refused, but, on the other hand, has already appointed one veteran as weighmaster and another Sanitary Officer, and is considering the applications of others.

Ostrich farming has come to stay in Arizona, where the climate seems all that a high-class ostrich can desire. There are 1,500 of the birds now in the country, most of them in the Salt River Valley. They are such paying propositions that a pair at four years of age is valued at \$300.

The actress Mabelle Gilman, who is supposed to be responsible for the domestic unhappiness of Mrs. William Corey and the cause of her divorce from her husband, the wealthy steel man, has returned to this country with 15 trunks filled with the trousseau for the much talked of wedding. It is said that one of Miss Gilman's dresses alone cost \$10,000, and is a creation of Worth's. The former star of "The Belle of New York," etc., has stated that she will wed Mr. Corey on May 13, in New York City, and Mr. Corey has admitted that this is a fact. Mr. J. B. Corey, the wealthy old bank president and coal king, who is an uncle of the prospective bridegroom and who has been the latter's guardian since he was a child, is reported to have shed tears when he heard that the actress was really in this country and the wedding undoubtedly on. He predicts all sorts of trouble for his nephew as a result of the marriage, but when he has tears, or threats, or the most dismal forebodings of evil ever moved a man who had made up his mind to marry a woman?

The South will doubtless be greatly benefited by the Exposition being held in having the attention of the country directed to its agricultural resources and to its wonderful development during the past five years. While this has been known in a way, it has not been appreciated to the extent it will be when people are brought face to face with facts and results. It is shown that the South, which within the next five years, be the same industrial power it was in ante-bellum days. The planters, laborers, manufacturers and business men are all making more money than they have made in the past 40 years. The South can never regain the political importance of its position before the war, but it will very soon hold its own as far as sharing the wealth of the country is concerned.

Probably the best collection of photographs of animals in America is owned by Ernest Harold Baynes, the naturalist and writer, who lives in Meriden, Conn. Mr. Baynes has taken himself, and much of his time is spent in this way at his shack in the woods, where he first gets acquainted with his subjects by bribing them with food and sweets. He has surrounded his little hut with all sorts of inducements of this sort, and in a few days the animals and birds become so tame that while they are feeding he can secure splendid photographs. It is needless to say that Mr. Baynes is very popular with all the small boys in the neighborhood, who are always begging to be taken with him when he starts out for the woods, and happy indeed is that urchin who, by promising to be very quiet and good, is allowed to be a member of that picture party at the forest shack.